



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of non-electrolytes which are necessary to produce a reaction on the plant organism.

There seems to be a much greater universality in the manner of the response to stimulation by poisons than in their actual toxic effect, a fact that has already been noticed, and for that reason I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the former does not depend upon the particular form which the latter may take, and so the increased enzymatic action may be considered to be a general phenomenon connected with this class of response.

There at once suggest themselves many very interesting problems in regard to the relation of chemical stimulation to morbid hypertrophies—using the word in its broadest sense—in higher plants, and also to what might be called the normal hypertrophies which ensue in the tissues of the ovary wall and surrounding parts after fertilization, without touching on the great question of the development of the fertilized egg itself.

In a previous address before this section, attention was called to the possible enzymatic changes induced by untoward chemical stimulation of the germ cells of certain plants and the results of this stimulation on the offspring. In the light of my own acquaintance with the question of chemical stimulation I see nothing improbable in such a point of view, even though we can not prove it at present.

There are many other considerations in connection with the question which might be profitably discussed and I am aware that I have really touched upon one side of the problem only, practically neglecting the morphogenic influence of chemical stimulants, but sufficient time has already been consumed and to open up new topics would be but to strain your patience further. The point which I have endeavored to develop and which I here repeat is that

the chemical stimulants which have been discussed produce their effect indirectly and the nature of the response appears to be one of the increase of constructive enzymatic action over that which would take place under normal conditions from an equal and similar food supply.

H. M. RICHARDS

BARNARD COLLEGE,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

*PUBLIC LECTURES AT THE HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL*

THE faculty of medicine of Harvard University offers a course of free public lectures, to be given at the Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, Saturday evenings at 8, and Sunday afternoons at 4, beginning January 2, and ending April 30, 1910. Doors will be closed at five minutes past the hour. No tickets are required. Following is a list of the lectures and their subjects, with dates:

January 2—"The Influence of Mental and Muscular Work on Nutritive Processes" (illustrated), by Dr. F. P. Benedict.

January 8—"The Story of Vaccination," by Dr. M. J. Rosenau.

January 9—"What the Public should know about Patent Medicines," by Dr. M. V. Tyrode.

January 15—"Clean Milk" (illustrated), by Dr. Calvin G. Page.

January 16—"The Growth of School Children and its Relation to Disease," by Dr. W. T. Porter.

January 22—"Sprains, Strains and Fractures: Simple Facts of Diagnosis and Treatment" (illustrated), by Dr. J. B. Blake.

January 23—"The Glands of Internal Secretion and their Relations to Health and Disease" (illustrated), by Dr. W. B. Cannon.

January 29—"Small-pox" (illustrated), by Dr. J. H. McCollom.

January 30—"Hearing and Speech," by Dr. C. J. Blake.

February 5—"Posture and Carriage as affected by School and Clothing," by Dr. R. W. Lovett.

February 6—"The Care of Infants with Special Reference to the Prevention of Disease," by Dr. Maynard Ladd.

February 12—"Voice Production," by Dr. J. Payson Clark.

February 13—"Nervous Diseases in Children," by Dr. W. N. Bullard.

February 19—"Uses of the Microscope," by Dr. H. C. Ernst.

February 20—"Laboratory Methods, with the Microscope and Otherwise," by Dr. J. L. Bremer.

February 26—"What the Public may Rightfully expect from the Dentist," by Dr. C. A. Brackett.

February 27—"How Tumors Look under the Microscope" (illustrated), by Dr. F. B. Mallory.

March 5—"Foot Discomfort: its Cause and Rational Treatment," by Dr. R. B. Osgood.

March 6—"The Care of the Skin in Health and Disease," by Dr. C. J. White.

March 12—"The Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis," by Dr. E. H. Bradford.

March 13—"The Abdominal Emergencies and the Need of Early Recognition and Prompt Remedy," by Dr. M. H. Richardson.

March 19—"The Hygiene of Early Life," by Dr. T. M. Rotch.

March 20—"The Dietetics of Early Life," by Dr. C. H. Dunn.

March 26—"Poliomyelitis Anterior Acuta," by Dr. J. L. Morse.

March 27—"The Diagnosis of Acute Febrile Disease," by Dr. Henry Jackson.

April 2—"The Value and Uses of the X-ray," by Dr. Percy Brown.

April 3—"How to Gain or Lose Weight," by Dr. F. W. White.

April 9—"The Way and How of Breathing," by Dr. E. G. Martin.

April 10—"Personal Hygiene" (to women only), by Dr. C. M. Green.

April 16—"The Nature and Proportion of Cures in Insanity," by Dr. E. E. Southard.

April 17—"Insanity and Modern Civilization," by Dr. F. H. Packard.

April 23—"Medical Advertisements and Kindred Subjects" (to men only), by Dr. Abner Post.

April 24—"On the Etiology of Certain Diseases Peculiar to the Tropics," by Dr. E. E. Tyzzer.

April 30—"The Healthy Man and his Bacteria," by Dr. A. M. Worthington.

the retirement on the basis of age or disability, and the right to retirement for professors under sixty-five years of age with a minimum of service of twenty-five years was restricted to cases of disability. The retiring allowances of widows of professors who have served twenty-five years are retained.

The amended rules read as follows:

RULE I

Any person sixty-five years of age who has had not less than fifteen years of service as a professor, or not less than twenty-five years of service as instructor¹ or as instructor and professor, and who is at the time a professor or an instructor in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to an annual retiring allowance computed as follows:

(a) For an active pay of twelve hundred dollars or less, an allowance of one thousand dollars, provided no retiring allowance shall exceed ninety per cent. of the active pay.

(b) For an active pay greater than twelve hundred dollars the retiring allowance shall equal one thousand dollars, increased by fifty dollars for each one hundred dollars of active pay in excess of twelve hundred dollars.

(c) No retiring allowance shall exceed four thousand dollars.

Computed by the formula: $R = A/2 + 400$, where R = annual retiring allowance and A = active pay.

RULE II

Any person who has had twenty-five years of service as a professor or thirty years of service as professor and instructor, and who is at the time either a professor or an instructor in an accepted institution, shall, in the case of disability unfitting him for the work of a teacher as shown by medical examination, be entitled to a retiring allowance computed as follows:

¹An instructor is held to be a college or university teacher to whom is assigned independent teaching or the conduct of laboratory work or of classes under the direction or supervision of a professor or head of a department. The term is not intended to include demonstrators, mechanicians, laboratory helpers or other assistants who are not charged with the responsibility for the conduct of college classes, nor is it held to include those who give any considerable part of their time to gainful occupations other than college teaching. The foundation reserves the right to decide in all doubtful cases what constitutes service as an instructor.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

At the meeting of the trustees of the foundation, held on November 17, the rules for the granting of retiring allowances were amended so as to recognize service as an instructor in